

EXHIBIT B

PENDING CLAIMS

IN U.S. APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 09/536,552

AS OF FEBRUARY 22, 2001

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 9926-003

1. A method for identifying an individual having a disorder comprising a step of detecting a presence or absence of a Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis, hereinafter, PSC, associated retroviral nucleic acid molecule wherein the presence of the retroviral nucleic acid molecule indicates that the individual has a disorder related to PSC, Autoimmune Hepatitis, hereinafter AIH, Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid molecule has a nucleotide sequence depicted in SEQ. ID. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7.
3. A composition comprising an isolated PSC associated retrovirus.
4. A method for identifying an individual infected with the PSC associated retrovirus comprising a step of detecting the presence or absence of a PSC associated retroviral nucleic acid molecule, wherein the presence of the nucleic acid molecule indicates that the individual is infected with the virus.
5. A method for inhibiting replication of the PSC associated retrovirus in an individual infected with the virus by administering a composition which targets a PSC pol sequence in a therapeutically effective amount.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the composition is an antisense molecule.
7. A method for identifying an *in vitro* sample infected with the PSC associated retrovirus comprising the step of detecting the presence or absence of the PSC associated retroviral nucleic acid molecule, wherein the presence of the nucleic acid molecule indicates that the sample is infected with the virus.

8. A method for inhibiting replication of the PSC associated retrovirus in an *in vitro* sample infected with the virus by administering a composition which targets the PSC pol sequence in an effective amount.

9. The method of claim 5, wherein the composition is an antisense molecule.

10. The method of claim 5, wherein the composition is a ribozyme molecule.--